

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is the main instrument of communication that makes people cooperate. It can be emphasized that the social functions of language are used to express the feeling, to share an ideas, and to respond the phenomenon in the world. People believe that language is very important in daily life, because in the presence of language we can communicate and interact well. The communication with other people can be in the form of oral such as in speech and written form such in short story.

Nowadays, short story is the favorite book that most of people want to read. The function is to entertain the reader about the story of fairy tale or the whole world of kingdom story. Short story can be read by children, teenagers, and adults. The languages used in short story are very important for entertaining the readers because the language used in the short story has to make a sense to create the story more powerful. It can build the imagination of reader based on the plot of the story and draw the attention of people who read it. As we know short story is called as literary works.

In this research, the writer does not discuss about literary works, but within those literary works like short story from Hans Christian Andersen's, the writer can explore their linguistics aspects related to the use discourse analysis approach. In linguistics, Crystal (2008:148) defines discourse analysis as a continuous stretch of (especially spoken) language larger than a sentence, often constituting a coherent unit, such as a sermon, argument, joke, or narrative. Discourse contains cohesion because connection existing between elements in the text.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:6) cohesion is divided into two types that are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. In grammatical cohesion there are four kinds, namely: substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and

reference. Meanwhile, in lexical cohesion there are two kinds, namely: reiteration and collocation.

According to Yule (1996:9) deixis is a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions being "near speaker" versus "away from the speaker." Matthews (1997:89) stated that deixis is the way in which the reference of certain elements in a sentence is determined in relation to specific speaker and addressee, specific time and place of utterance. From the two definitions, it can be inferred that the notion of deixis involves the pointing of certain referents that belong primarily to the category of person (objects), speakers-addressee relationship, space, and time, context of utterance. Levinson (1983 in Hatch 1992:209) stated that deixis can be divided into five types there are: personal deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

Personal deixis refers to grammatical markers of participant roles in a speech event. Spatial refers to how language shows the relationship between space and the location of the participant in the discourse. Temporal refers to time relative to the time of speaking. Social deixis is used to code social relationship between speakers and addressee or audience (honorifics, vocatives, titles of address, and pronouns). The last type is discourse deixis, actually a linguistic device used to designate an entity in the discourse. The linguistic device can be the deictic expressions *this* and *that*, the expression *hereby* in the explicit performative sentence, and sentence adverbs such as *therefore* and *furthermore*.

The study of comparing reference to personal deixis has not been conducted but the study of reference has been conducted by many researchers such as: Rahmawati (2016), Rahma (2016), and Sugiharto (2004). In the meantime, the study of personal deixis has been conducted by many researchers, such as: Nugraha (2005), and Fatkhunrohman (2013). In this paper to understand comprehension the two studied, the writer examine the study which is critically show both concept and understanding.

This is example of short story by Hans Christian's Andersen that represented as reference and personal deixis:

1. *“What would **I** do deep down under that tree?” the soldier wanted to know*
2. *“Why can’t **I** see her? Where’s my tinderbox?” **He** struck a light and, zip!*

Based on the example above, it is a direct speech which use the same pronoun, but it has a different meaning. The pronoun **I** (1) refers cataphorically to the “Soldier”, because it refers to the noun “Soldier” that was introduced later on in the text. Meanwhile, the pronoun **I** (2) as actor that action of see her, because the pronoun **He** (2) as actor who performs process as material, so doing to see her performed by dissent actor.

Based on explained above, the writer chooses literary problem about short story. It was fairy tales story by Hans Christian Andersen’s because it is very interesting to examine and research in more detail. This description will help to know the context of the texts. So, it will be important to describe the pronoun of reference and personal deixis that can be found in the fairy tale story by Hans Christian Andersen’s. The reason of writer choose this topic because the writer wants to analyze about cohesion especially reference and deixis especially personal deixis. As we know the reference is a part of cohesion that discuss about the referring of pronouns, meanwhile the personal deixis is a part of deixis that also discuss about the meaning of pronouns. So, this research can help the readers to understand the difference meaning of pronouns which show the reference and personal deixis in the short story. Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting research entitled Critical Study on Comparison between Reference and Personal Deixis in Fairy Tales Story by Hans Christian Andersen’s.

B. Limitation of the Study

This study limits on studying pronouns by using two perspectives: reference and personal deixis. The data of this research was taken from fairy tales story by Hans Christian Andersen’s

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background above, there are many problems to be analyzed in this research as follow:

1. What are the meaning of pronouns which show the reference and personal deixis in fairy tales story by Hans Christian Andersen's
2. How is the comparison in use between reference and personal deixis in fairy tales story by Hans Christian Andersen's

D. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study to answer the problem stated above:

1. To identify the meaning of pronouns which show reference and personal deixis in fairy tales story by Hans Christian Andersen's.
2. To explain the comparison in use between reference and personal deixis in fairy tales story by Hans Christian Andersen's.

E. Benefit of the Study

From this research, the researcher hopes that this research will be benefits theoretically and practically, as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

a. Students

The researcher hopes that this research can be useful to the people especially English student's linguistic which will help them to know of linguistic about grammatical cohesion especially reference and personal deixis.

b. Lecture

The researcher hopefully this research can be useful to the lectures such as give the example to the students in learning linguistic about grammatical cohesion especially reference and personal deixis.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. This research will help the readers to get more knowledge about comparison reference and personal deixis.
- b. This research can be used to add the bibliographical for other writer in learning grammatical cohesion especially reference and personal deixis.

F. Research Paper Organization

To make easier the readers the knowing point of this research, the writer puts research paper organization.

Chapter I deals with Background of the Study, Limitation of the Study, Problem Statement, Object of the Study, Benefit of the Study, and Research Paper Organization.

Chapter II divides of Underlying Theory, such as: Theoretical Framework (Discourse Analysis, Cohesion, and The Notion of Deixis), and Previous Study.

Chapter III consists of Research Method deals with the some point such as Type of Research, Object of Research, Data and Data Source, Method of Collecting Data, and the last is Technique of Analyzing Data.

Chapter IV consists of Finding and Discussion. In this chapter, the researcher will discuss the pronouns of reference and personal deixis on fairy tales by Hans Christian Andersen's.

Chapter V deals of Conclusion.